Amendments to the Claims

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

Claims 1-68 (Cancelled)

69. (New) A human IGFBP-2 molecule able to bind IGF-I or IGF-II with high affinity, wherein the lysine in at least one of positions 180, 181, 227, 234 and 237 of human IGFBP-2 has been replaced with a neutral or acidic amino acid.

70. (New) The human IGFBP-2 molecule of claim 69, wherein said lysine has been replaced with alanine.

71. (New) The human IGFBP-2 molecule of claim 69, wherein said lysine at position 180 has been replaced with alanine.

72. (New) The human IGFBP-2 molecule of claim 69, wherein said lysine at position 181 has been replaced with alanine.

73. (New) The human IGFBP-2 molecule of claim 69, wherein said lysines at positions 180 and 181 have been replaced with alanines.

74. (New) The human IGFBP-2 molecule of claim 73, wherein amino acids 114-170 of human IGFBP-2 have been deleted.

75. (New) The human IGFBP-2 molecule of claim 69, wherein said lysine at position 234 has been replaced with alanine.

76. (New) The human IGFBP-2 molecule of claim 75, wherein amino acids 114-170 of human IGFBP-2 have been deleted.

77. (New) The human IGFBP-2 molecule of claim 69, wherein said lysines at positions 180, 181 and 234 have been replaced with alanines.

78. (New) The human IGFBP-2 molecule of claim 77, wherein amino acids 114-170 of human IGFBP-2 have been deleted.

79. (New) The human IGFBP-2 molecule of claim 69, wherein amino acids 114-170 have been deleted.

80. (New) A human IGFBP-2 molecule able to bind IGF-I or IGF-II with high affinity, wherein amino acids 114-170 of human IGFBP-2 have been deleted.

81. (New) A method of reducing IGF mediated proliferation of cancerous cells, comprising contacting said cells with a human IGFBP-2 molecule able to bind IGF-I or IGF-II with high affinity, wherein the lysine in at least one of positions 180, 181, 227, 234 and 237 of human IGFBP-2 has been replaced with a neutral or acidic amino acid

82. (New) The method of claim 81, wherein the cancerous cells are selected from the group consisting of prostate, colon and breast cancer cells.

83. (New) The method of claim 81, wherein the cancerous cells are colon cancer cells.

84. (New) The method of claim 81, wherein the lysine has been replaced with alanine.

85. (New) The method of claim 81, wherein the lysine at position 180 has been replaced with alanine.

86. (New) The method of claim 81, wherein the lysine at position 181 has been replaced with alanine.

87. (New) The method of claim 81, wherein the lysines at positions 180 and 181 have been replaced with alanines.

88. (New) The method of claim 81, wherein the lysines at positions 180 and 181 have been replaced with alanines and amino acids 114-170 of human IGFBP-2 have been deleted.

89. (New) The method of claim 81, wherein the lysine at position 234 has been replaced with alanine.

90. (New) The method of claim 81, wherein the lysine at position 234 has been replaced with alanine, and amino acids 114-170 of human IGFBP-2 have been deleted.

91. (New) The method of claim 81, wherein the lysines at positions 180, 181 and 234 have been replaced with alanines.

92. (New) The method of claim 81, wherein the lysines at positions 180, 181 and 234 have been replaced with alanines, and amino acids 114-170 of human IGFBP-2 have been deleted.

93. (New) The method of claim 81, wherein, in the human IGFBP-2 molecule, amino acids 114-170 of human IGFBP-2 have been deleted.

94. (New) A method of reducing IGF mediated proliferation of cancerous cells, comprising contacting said cells with a human IGFBP-2 molecule able to bind IGF-I or IGF-II with high affinity, wherein amino acids 114-170 of human IGFBP-2 have been deleted.

95. (New) The method of claim 94, wherein the cancerous cells are selected from the group consisting of prostate, colon and breast cancer cells.

96. (New) The method of claim 95, wherein the cancerous cells are colon cancer cells.

97. (New) An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a human IGFBP-2 molecule able to bind IGF-I or IGF-II with high affinity, wherein the lysine in at least one of positions 180, 181, 227, 234 and 237 of human IGFBP-2 has been replaced with a neutral or acidic amino acid.

98. (New) The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 97, wherein the lysine has been replaced with alanine.

99. (New) The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 97, wherein the lysine at position 180 has been replaced with alanine.

100. (New) The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 97, wherein the lysine at position 181 has been replaced with alanine.

101. (New) The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 97, wherein the lysines at positions 180 and 181 have been replaced with alanines.

102. (New) The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 97, wherein the lysines at positions 180 and 181 have been replaced with alanines and amino acids 114-170 of human IGFBP-2 have been deleted.

103. (New) The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 97, wherein the lysine at position 234 has been replaced with alanine.

104. (New) The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 97, wherein the lysine at position 234 has been replaced with alanine and amino acids 114-170 of human IGFBP-2 have been deleted.

105. (New) The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 97, wherein the lysines at positions 180, 181 and 234 have been replaced with alanines.

106. (New) The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 97, wherein the lysines at positions 180, 181 and 234 have been replaced with alanines and amino acids 114-170 of human IGFBP-2 have been deleted.

107. (New) An isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding a human IGFBP-2 molecule able to bind IGF-I or IGF-II with high affinity, wherein amino acids 114-170 have been deleted..